THE RUSSIAN INVASION.

THE RUSSO-ARMENIAN FORCES UNITING. GREATER ACTIVITY DISPLAYED BY BOTH BELLIGER-

ENTS ON THE DANUBE. Armenia the Russian center, right, and left wings are now in direct communication. This ciremistance compels Mukhtar Pasha to concentrate his forces within moderate distance of Erzerum, and to dispose them so that he may keep watch for each column of the invading army .-There is greater activity on the Danube. The Turks are maintaining a brisk cannonade at Rustshuk, one of the Danubian fortresses, which it is expected will be first attacked by the Russians. As measure of defense, it is reported the Turks have Scoded the railway connecting Cernavoda with Kustendje on the Black Sea. It is supposed they will make a firm stand along that line against the army which is to invade the Dobrudja, and advance toward the eastern side of the quadrilateral.

THE DEFENSE OF ERZERUM. MURHTAR PASHA IN A STRONGER POSITION-A GREAT BATTLE PROBABLE-FAIR PROSPECTS OF

RUSSIAN SUCCESS. LONDON, June 10, 1877. To the movements on the Asiatic side recorded last week, which showed that the Russian center and right wing had joined bands and advanced, the former on the passes of the Soghanlu Mountains, and the latter on Olti and along the Choruk Valley, there must now be added the fact that the Russian center has obtained communication with the left wing, so that the eastern heads of the passes between the Soghanlu and Kiretch ranges near Midshiner [Midschinger ?] are already in their hands, Mukhtar Pasha having withdrawn from his position between Olti and Bardess, and taken up a fresh line between Köpriköi and Hassau-Kaleb. Mukhtar has thereby improved his position if he has sufficient force north of Erzerum to check the advance of the Russian right wing. This, however, is very doubtful, especially as his position at Kylly, Jabout 32 miles south-west of Erzerum] south of the Araxes, is threatened by the extreme left of the Russian left wing. A portion of the Russian left was detached at Jeranos, probably with the desire to turn Mukhtar's strong position at Köpriköi on the Araxes (or Aras), for the descent from Soghanlu, through the passes leading down to the valley of the Araxes, is steep and difficult, as indeed is also the descent from the Kasber range to Kylly, which is about half an hour's march from the Araxes. If the Turks stand their ground, which they can only do if they have sufficient men guarding the northern approaches to Erzerum, the plain of Araxes will be the scene of a sanguinary

The great length of the Russian lines of commu nication, with the two fairly garrisoned fortresses of Kars and Batum in their rear, necessitates great cantion on their part, because if the Furks had sufficient enterprise or available forces, they would long since have sent large reënforcements by sea to Batum, and endeavored to break through the circle which the Russian Rion corps has been forming on the hights around the land side of that town. A vigorous effort in this direction might yet save Erzerum. The Turks appear to be becoming hastily aware of this fact, and some reënforcements have been ordered to Batum. But efforts in this direction

THE TURKS ABOUT TO ATTACK THE RUSSIANS. Reuter's latest dispatch from Erzerum, dated Friday (June 8), says the Turkish headquarters with 18 battalions of infantry [13,500 men], two batteries, and 500 Kurdish cavalry is established near Zewin. The Turks hold strong positions, commanding the Zewin road. Their prospects appear to be improved. It is believed that Mukhtar Pasha contemplates attacking the Russian right wing in three separate columns, operating from Zewin, Erzerum, and another point.

Telegrams from Constantinople and Erzerum. June 6, report that a Hussian force from Ardaban had reached Ardanudsch, about 30 miles to the southwest of the former city. The Governor and 3,000 of the garrison of Ardaban have reached Erzerum. The Governor will be court-martialed. There has Olti. Mukhtar Pasha has sent a force to cut the communication of the Russian right and centre. He telegraphed from Erzerum (June 6) that the Russians have retreated from Olti to Pennek [20 miles to the north-east). There had been no engagement. A Reuter telegram from Constantinople, dated Saturday afternoon, conflicts with the foregoing, inasmuch as it says the latest dispatches from Erzerum state that the Russians continue their advance. Mukhtar Pasha has drawn closer to Erzerum, where a battle appears imminent. There is no news from

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE. THE TURES SCARED-GREAT SECRECY OBSERVED BY TO HAVE BEEN FLOODED AS A MEASURE OF

RUSTCHUR, Saturday Night, June 9, 1877. A cannonade from the Turkish batteries near bere continued all day. According to latest accounts it was directed against large bodies of Russian troops and Russian batteries on the opposite bank of the

Danube, causing considerable damage. Large numbers of Circassum horsemen assembled here are being equipped with arms of precision and put under command of competent officers.

LONDON, June 10, 1877. Renter's dispatch from Silistria says: "It is reported the Turks, by acreement with the railway company, have cut the okkes, flooded the Kustendie and Cernavoda Railway, sad converted the hills skirting the road into a line of defense extending | Crimean war, and again at the time of this war."

from the sea to the Danube."

THE GENERAL SITUATION. The secret of the plan of Russian operations on the Danube has been well kept. The few special corre-Russian army are forbidden, under pain of instant expulsion from the camp, to send any details which might give a clew to Russia's designs, and conse-

the way of creasing in force will take place for the pass, and all the supplies for the Russian army in next week. Whatever may be the other points at Armenia naturally flow through the Pass of Kasbek which a crossing will finally be attempted, Rust- to Tillis. The pass is nearly a hundred miles long, thak seems perficularly unlikely to be left unmo- and it would seriously embarrass the Russians should lested, as on the possession of Rustchuk will depend | the Turks and their Circascian allies gain access to the command of the railway, which is of the greatest | it. The only remaining line of communication fer importance to the Russians. In reference to the re- the Russian army is the circuitous route by the Casport which states that another crossing is confi- pian Sea. This blockade of the Pass of Kasbek can dently expected at Hirzova with a view of gaining only be accomplished, however, by the aid of the short-line railway running from Cercavoda to all the mountain tribes. There is small reason Kustendje, any attempt at an effective resistance | to expect that the Circassian rebellion alone will be would probably cause such an attempt in force to be of any serious moment to the Russians, since there abandoned, as a march through the fever-haunted are hardly 75,000 of that race left in the Caucasus. Dobrudja ought to be as rapid as possible.

There are two Turkish gurbonis in the mouth of the fleet for the bootless mission of bombarding the river Lom, and two at the mouth of the Zantra. | the Russian martello towers on this useless coast is

A Constantinople telegram, dated Saturday night, announces that two Turkish monitors which had been prevented from ascending the Danube by torpedoes placed off Hirzova had succeeded in extricating themselves and reaching Cernavoda, thus furnishing an additional obstacle to any Russian attempt to capture the railway from Cernavoda to

MINOR INCIDENTS AND RUMORS. Renter's Bucharest telegram and several other accounts agree that the Danube is visibly falling.

The Roumanian militia have been disbanded. The Russians attempted to cross the Danube force between Nikopolis and Sistova on Friday, but were repulsed.

A state of siege baving been proclaimed in Roumania, telegrams concerning military movements henceforth will be stopped. All railway officials are now brought under subjection to the military au-

A Vienna dispatch says the Russians not only intend to occupy Bulgaria, but have made all arrangements for remaining at least three years in the villayet or district of Adrianople.

ALARM AT THE TURKISH CAPITAL. FEARS OF A POPULAR OUTBREAK-THE PEACE PARTY

GROWING STRONGER.

LONDON, Monday, June 11, 1877. A dispatch to The Standard (pro-Turkish), dated Constantinople, June 6, and received by way of

"It is feared there will be a popular outbreak if bad news arrives from Asia. Arrests of Softas, civilians, and military students take place daily. A coup de main for the restoration of ex-Sultan Morad smuch feared. No boats are allowed to traverse the Besphorus or Golden Horn after dark.

"The peace party grows stronger. The Grand Vizier and Safvet Pasha are very anxious to make peace before fresh complications arise. At a council held on Monday last the Sultan himself proposed to negotiate for peace. The adverse counsels of Redif Pasha, however, prevailed. But if the Asiatic campaign proves disastrous, both the Sultan and the nation will sue for peace."

THE MONTENEGRIN CONPLICT.

LONDON, June 10, 1977. The Montenegrins are cannonading Spuz.

Mehmet Ali Pasha, commander at Nevi Bazar telegraphs as follows: "The Turks continue to advance into Montenegrin territory. They have thrown a bridge over the River Lin and then attacked the village of Androvitch, the chief place in Susonpik. The Montenegrins were routed, and the village captured, whereupon five villages on the banks of the Lin submitted. To-morrow we attack

Ali Saib telegraphs that the Montenegrins attacked Podgoritza, and were repulsed.

WAR SCENES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE HURRY TO GET THE NAVY AND ARMY READY FOR SERVICE-THE RAID INTO CIRCASSIA-A BOLD-SPEAKING PARLIAMENT-THE DEFENDER OF BATUM.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CONSTANTINOPLE, May 23 .- It is just one month the Danube never was so high, and that the snow in the passes of the mountains of Ararat never lay so ment of the Russians enables the Turks to profit by the respite to make their final preparations for the cause the amunition for them was yet to come. The people have been worked up into a fever of excitement again. They are satisfied that England stringent orders to the provinces to watch against Some of the people are always in danger of reasoning that if it is meritorious to kill a Russian giaour, it is also meritorious to kill a giaour of another race "it is all one lot." The foreigners in the interior of Turkey are very few in number aside from the to leave their homes for the present.

The Government is anxious to prevent the undue excitement of the Moslems, and yet it finds it necessary to excite their faunticism somewhat. So it has proclaimed the war to be a religious one (" Jihad fe sebil ullah")-a war of Islamism against infidelsand in the same breath it has declared, on the other kand, that the war is not one of Christianity against Islamism, so that the Christians of the Empire must | and will only cease his expenditure for this regibe regarded and treated as brothers. The Government illustrates the character of the people to which of the innocuous character of comets. "It is only a a comet should have appeared at the time of the

THE TURKS IN CIRCASSIA.

The Government is making the most of the Cireassian insurrection and the capture of Sukum attacks on Batum. This man, Ali Pasha Kaleh, on the Circassian coast. Some 10,000 or of Chourouh Sou, when a boy of thirteen 15,000 men have been embarked for that region went with his father to take the Russian during the past week, and Fazti Pasha, a pretty good general, has been sent to command the expedition. | Crimean war. The party surprised and massacred The troops sent are poor material. About half of the garrison by night, having scaled the walls by quently there has been little news from the Russian | them are Circassian irregulars, whose departure | means of their swords stack into the walls for ladnaissances, by which the Russians are being kept be conquered with some labor, for the Turkish fleet reveling in blood and holding his Thermonylae fully informed on the dispositions of the Turk- rules the Black Sea. It cannot be held, however, against the fiercest assaults. The Government is once ish commanders. The same cannot be said for the | without the fleet, unless the Turks take Anapa, the Turks, who see a regiment in every Cossack and point where the Caucasus Mountains touch the shut their eyes in terror. They have not, like the Black Sea. The Caucasus Mountains are utterly Russiaus, any friendly population to assist them | impassable, and the master of the forts at Anapa with information. The disposition and state of will rule the land between the mountains and the preparation of the opposing forces lead to the Black Sea as far as to the Georgian Valley. But belief that there will be heavy cannonading, even if the Turks were to have the luck or the enall along the Danube, coupled with raids and ergy to conquer the Circassian coast it would be of Buywkderé, and seems altogether too much at home feints in various directions, under cover of no practical value unless they use it for a base of in that atmosphere. The plague, which broke out which there will be smallaneous attacks by the operations against the great Kasbek Pass. Here the again at Bagdad with the return of Spring, is said Russians in force at Olienitza, Eustehuk, Sistova, | wild mountain barrier is riven, and in a gorge whose and Turna-Magurelli, with diversions at Kalsfat sides are perpendicular walls of barren rock is the this disease in April. only road across the Cancasus. The radway system It is not probable that anything of importance in of Russia terminates at Vladikaukas, north of the

Mountime the diversion of the finest ships in

Turks are, however, not the most satisfactory. He is snubbed by all of them when they are in prosperity, and he is in demand only when some crisis of evil stares them in the face. Hobart Pasha was a very successful blockade runner during the war of the rebellion and naturally is too enterprising for Turkish sloths. Another Englishman in Turkish service is ex-Col. Valentine Baker, who is a high military authority, but was refused active service by the Moslem bigotry of the Minister of War. He has been commissioned as brigadier-general in the Turkish service and assigned the work of organizing a constabulary force. Something has been attempted in this line already, and several Christians were enlisted for the patrol service before Col. Baker took the matter in hand. As soon, however, as they began to take the field one and another was shot by bushwhackers, and the enlistment of Christians for this service has come to an untimely end. CHRISTIANS AND THE ARMY.

He is auxious to be trying his guns on the Russian

The Christians are now to have an opportunity of Constantinople has been free, by a special privilege, from the conscription as well as from taxation. This year both the conscription and faxation are to be applied in the city, and the conscription is to be applied experimentally to Christians as well as to Moslems. There is an evident dislike for the service among the Christians, but their objection to it is often frankly stated to be entirely based on grounds of personal safety. The Government will hardly let its new conscripts see the front, however. An insuperable difficulty in the Turkish mind to the employment of Christians for army service is the religious character of the service. When the Sultan appealed to the feelings of his troops as they started for the Cacasus the other day, he simply reminded them that the sword was the gate of Paradise, and that if they died they would martyrs (shehid), or if they survived they would be saints of the sword (ghazi). It would be difficult to devise a general order for the encouragement of a Christian corps which would not sound tame and cold by the side of these fierce incentives addressed to the Moslem part of the army. BOLD CRITICISM IN PARLIAMENT.

In the National Assembly there is developing a

race antagonism between members which the Government carelessly fosters by its acts. The Assembly is doing much more in the way of independent discussion than was expected, but the division between Moslems and Christians is probably going to prevent any serious advantage arising from the institution of Parliament. Nevertheless, it is pleasant to find men who can stand up in the Assembly and tell the Government that its law of the press may more fitly be entitled a penal code, and who can rally about them a majority sufficient to vote down the obnoxious clauses of the law, one after the other. It is pleasant also in this country, where so long a silence has been enforced, to see a man get up and face the Finance Minister in the Assembly and charge home upon his employés corruption, and carry the whole Assembly with him in the charge; or to see another man oppose the greed and selfishsince the great double-headed eagle dropped out of | nees of the Pashas, who call upon the people to supsight behind the parapet on the top of the Russian | port the treasury in this war crisis and give nothing Embassy in Pera, but no great battle has yet been from their own luxury. It is agreeable to see fought. The oldest inhabitants join with one voice these things; but what good is to come in testimony that this is the wettest of Mays; that from them after all, even if Russia does not accomplish her "secred mission" this time? It is impossible to go into the Turkish Parliament without late unmelted. The remarkable delay in the deploy- | feeling that in its war with the Ministry it is at a disadvantage and cannot prevail. The Parliament hall is arranged like a great school-room, with war. One would have supposed that they had had straight rows of desks and seats running across the time to make ready; but the actual pressure of war | room. The desks are almost exactly modeled after as a present fact was needed to make the Govern- the American school desks of fifteen years ago, and ment use energy in its preparations. Although the the members are so like schoolboys under the rule fleet had been for a month before the declaration of of the teacher, who sits up on the platform in war under orders to be ready to move any moment, front, that there seems nothing incongruous in the after war came it had to spend a week in taking in arrangement. The President, who takes the place coal before it could begin offensive operations. The of the teacher, is a despot against whose will there same laxness has run through all the Turkish ar- is no appeal, and it requires great nerve to insist on rangements, and it is only since the outbreak of war | the Yeas and Nays after he has said that a measthat the Government is completing the fortifications | ure has been adopted by the House. And even of its advanced posts in Europe and in Asia. In after a hard-fought hattle and victory the Presifact, Ardaban is said to have fallen solely dent is sure to bring up the defeated bill again right wing near Narriman, 12 miles south-west of because the Krupp guns were not in position, and be- with the remark that the Ministry have made exnow a report to make, the result being that the bill is reported upon favorably by the committee and will in the end be drawn into the war on the Turk- adopted without a ballot before any slow-moving in- the principal hot I in the city. He was also induced ish side, and are therefore generally well behaved | tellect has risen to the hight of calling for the Yeas toward foreigners; but, notwithstanding this, the and Nays again. Meantime the Sultan's benevolent order of amnesty to the Bulgarian prisoners has not been executed, and the watchful Eughsh Embassathe tendency bred in the populace to consider all | der has had to interfere three times to save the foreigners in some measure the same as Russians. Turkish Government from the scandal of appointing Shefhet Pasha of Bulgarian renown to high office in to be some reason for the tears Tehernayeff is said to have shed when narrating the miseries of Turkish Christians to the Emperor Alexander. The Chris-THE RUSSIANS-THE KUSTENDJE RAILROAD SAID | American missionaries. They, knowing the lan- tians of Turkey do not, however, take much stock in guage and knowing the people, will not undertake this pathetic scene. They say quite generally: We not Russia have any advantage from it, for Russia is more to be dreaded than Turkey.

OLD TIME TURES.

I saw a battalien of Turkish volunteers the other day which is just leaving for the Caucasus, and pense. He pays, feeds, clothes, and equips the men, ment when it actually embarks for the seat of the war. Such things do not cost so much here as in America. This man has equipped and rationed for two weeks 870 men for about \$35,000 in gold, but singular coincidence," says the official paper, "that | the money is worth more here than in America, and shows the patriotism of an old Turk. Another Turk, who is a hero in the hearts of the people, is the Bashia-Bazouk chief who has had command of Fort St. Nicholas just over the border, during the more breathing freely since the Embassadors of the European Powers have returned and the period of displeasure which followed the breaking up of the Conference may be said to be passed. The satisfacplete since Prince Reass, the German Embassador. has taken possession of the Russian legation at to be diminishing. About 1,000 persons died from

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

Bosron, Mass., June 10.—The schooner E. Kidder sailed from St. John N. R. March 6, for Liverpeel, with a carge of deals, and has not since been heard from. It is feared she is lost.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 10.-An official report shows the city to be in an extremely healthy condition. There were only 12 deaths for the week ending last night, only three of whom were white.

St. Louis, June 10 .- Judge Dillon of the United

PHILABELI-HIA, June 10.—The brig Catharine from Iviguit arrived here to-day, having on board two of the four men belonging to the fishing schooner Rebecca Barriett, who were picked up at sea in a small boat. The others were transferred to the schooner Mary A. Low. St. Louis, June 10.—Contrary to expectation. Judge Miller of the United States Circuit Court left Leavenworth yesterday for Omalas without readering his opinion in the case of The Union Trust Company of New York against The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway.

a sore trial to the Turkish Admiral, Hobart Pasha. FRANCIS MURPHY'S REVIVAL.

ships in the Mediterranean. His relations with the TEMPERANCE IN SOUTHERN NEW-YORK. THE SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS IN HORNELLSVILLE, WATKINS, AND ELMIRA-THE MURPHY PLEDGE SIGNED BY THOUSANDS-ZEAL OF THE CONVERIS -ACTIVE WORK IN THE VILLAGES.

ELMIRA, June 9.—The temperance revival began in this city late in March. Francis Murphy, the new apostle of total abstinence, had been at work in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City during the Fall and Winter, and had met with wonderful success. Thousands of men had signed his pledge and kept it, and he had sent forth scores of his enthusiastic converts into the neighboring towns and villages of Western Pennsylvania and New-York to preclaim his motto, "With malice toward none and charity for all," and to persuade men to stop drinking and to stop selling intoxicating liquors. Some time in March this new gospel of temperance began to be preached in Hornellsville, one of the most important places west of this on the Eric Railway, and having rather an unenviable reputation for the great number of its serving their country" in the army. Hitherto drinking saloons and the liberal patronage they received, especially from that class of men who gather

Public sentiment in Hornellsville seemed to be just ripe for widespread temperance reform last Spring. There had just been a remarkable revival of religion there in many of the churches, and hundreds of hardened characters had been converted. With the natural zeal of new converts they were ready to enter upon any good work by which they could demonstrate the earnestness of their desire to advance the cause of religion. The temperance revival farnished just such an opportunity, and, to use the words of the reformers, "the thing started easier" in Hornellsville than in many other places, But the Murphy movement there has not been sustained by professing Christians alone. Some of the earliest converts were men of the world, who were not reached by the religious revival, and they have none the less zealous or successful in their labors in the cause of total abstinence. Notable among this latter class is the Hon. Horace Bemis, one of the most prominent lawyers of this section of the State, once a member of the Assembly, and now President of the Temperance Union at Hornellsville. He is known throughout this region as "Elder" Bemis, and before he signed the pledge in one of the early temperance meetings in the town where he lives is reported to have been rather a hard drinker. He now devotes his evenings and any time he can spare from his profession to the Murphy movement, and, being a very effective speaker, has been one of the most successful temper-

ance erators in the whole southern tier of counties. Watkins is another town in which the temperance revival began before any meetings were held in Elmira. The movement seems to have been almost spontaneous there, having been started by residents of the town, and to have spread with wonderful rapidity. A larger percentage of the people seem to have signed this pledge than in any place in this connection it may be remarked that there is no little vicinity of equal population. Many of the Watkins reformers have also been very successful as speakers

in the surrounding country. The fame of Francis Murphy's success in Pittsburah and vicinity, the revivals at Hornelisville, Watkins, and other places, and a desire to save thousands of young men in this city who were either just forming the habit of drivking or had already in a measure become ensiaved by it, induced some of the elergymen of Elmira, the most active of whom was the Rev. Dr. W. E. Knox, to invite Mr Murphy to come here. His engagement to go to Philadelphia prevented him from accepting this invitation, but he recommended two young men who had been reclaimed from denakenness through his efforts in Pittsburgh and who had already been at work in Meadville and Union City. One of these, Mr. Eccles Robinson, agt with great success here, and has remained during most of the time since the first of April. After holding a few smaller meetings, at which some signatures to the pledge were obtained, a large meeting was called at the Opera House on Sunday evening, at which addresses were made by ex-Congressman H. Boardman Smith, Mr. Robinson, Dr. Knox, and other elergymen and influential citizens. Public interest in the provement was proved by a crowded and attentive house, and sign the piedge, one of the first to do so was Col. Luther Caldwell, proprietor of the Rathburn House, to go upon the platform and say a few words, and from that moment has been one of the most devoted

and carnest of the reformers. The revival in Elmira seems to have dated from that meeting. Col. Caidwell's example was followed by hundreds and thousands of others, some of whom were the hardest drusters in the city and who had before resisted every appeal of their friends. Among the converts there were also discovered an unusual number of effective speakers who have been sent missionaries into almost every school district of this REDUCED TIME FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH and adjoining counties in New-York and Pennsylvania. In this city there are already about 7,000 names on the temperates roll, and in some of the country towns the reform has become so pountar which will reach New-York on Monday at 7 p. m., or in that it is difficult to find a man or a boy who has

not signed the pledge.

Of the Elmira converts, several have already won by their labors more than a local reputation. Cel. Caldwell spoke at a meeting in this city on the next evening after signing the pie ige, and on the succeeding night started the revival at Corning, where, to his own amazement and that of the temperance people of Corning, he secured more than 300 signatures to the pledge at the first meeting. The Temperance Union at Corning now numbers about 3,000 members. At Waverly he had a similar experience, The temperance people there were a good deal discouraged, for every effort to make the movement popular er to induce any who were in the the irregulars who have so far resisted the Russian habit of drinking to sign the pledge had utterly falled. About 200 signed the pledge at Col. Caldwell's first meeting there. Another Elmira con-vert is "Billy" Maxwell. He has been a drunkard for forty years, atsl long ago sauk so low that no one who knew bim imagined it possible that he could be saved. He enlisted in the Union Army during the war, but was good for nothing as a soldier, and since side, where operations have been confined to recon- from Turkey is a blessing. The Circassian coast can ders. He seems to be a fit son of such a father, then he has been a variabond, sometimes in jail and oftener in the gutter. He signed the pleage and immediately went upon the platform. Without very great intellectual resources, Mr. Maxwell, by his sparkling wit and irrepressible humor, as well as by his carnesiness and pathos, gains a wonderful influ-

> I must reserve a description of the methods adopt ed by Mr. Murphy, and so successfully copied by his followers, as well as some account of the results of the movement, for another letter. Z. L. W.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS FOR WOMEN.

The Harvard examinations for women in this city began, under the superintendence of Prof. Child of Harvard, on Wednesday morning, May 30, and were contiqued in morning and afternoon sessions until Wednesday morning, June 6. These examinations, which were id this year for the first time in New-York, have been held annually in Boston since 1874, and will hereafter be held annually and simultaneously in Boston, Yew-York, and Puthadelphia. They are, indeed, a part of the reguiar work of the university, and are of two grades, pre-Bminary and advanced. The two cannot be taken in one year, and the advanced can only be taken by those who have passed the preliminary. There were, therefore, no candidates this year in New-York for the advanced examination, but there were 18 candidates for the prelimi ammation, but there were 18 candidates for the prelimi-nary. The results of the examinations cannot be known until the papers of the candidates (the examination is almost entirely a written one) have been scrutinized at Harvard. Doubtless not all the work will be found satis-factory. The members of the committee hope, when they ascertain the results, to be able to point out in what re-spects candidates were found deficient, and thus enable

their successors to guard against such defictencies. The encouraging number of candidates for this year, and the numerous letters of interest and inquiry received by the secretary of the New-York local committee seem to guarantee the permane ce of these examinations. The advertisement of the committee for the examinations of 1878 will be found in another column.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.

QUIET SATURDAY AND A RAINY SUNDAY-THE COURSE OF STUDY-MR. BANNING'S CONVERSION -A SURPLUS OF CADETS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] West Point, June 10 .- A rainy Sunday at West Point is a real mistortune, and every one rose this morning and looked out upon a gray sky and a foggy river with a sense of personal injury. The rain itself, however, held off just long enough to allow a large audience to gather in the chapel, where the Rev. Dr. Forsyth, chaplain at the post, delivered a semi-baccalmireate dis course. He urged the cadets to "de with diligence whatever their hands find to do," and endeavored to impress them with the true dignity of work as the basis of respeciability and happiness. Saturday was a rather quiet day, except in so far as the hundreds of newly-arrived guests, including the Brooklyn school teachers, made gay the lotel plazzas and the academic shades. There was no drill, but the afternoon parade, which even the oldest inhabitant does not tire of watching, was as picturesqui as ever. In the evening an informal hop at the hotel enabled the endets to practice for the ball next Wednesday

The full Board of Visitors has listened to the reports of the committees, and after some discussion, which resulted in certain modifications, adopted them. The summary in Saturday's TRIBUNE gave the main points of all the important reports except that of the Committee on the Course of Study. This committee, recognizing the and visability of any ill-considered change, recommends the appointment by act of Congress of a commission representing three elements, the Academic Board, the graduates of the institution, and civilians familiar with general education, whose duty it shall be to review and report upon the course of study. The committee thinks that such a commission, which will need to inform itself accurately on the history of the Academy, its end and object, and its present condition, should be appointed as soon as possible, and should sit at West Point during per. Mr. Banning was not here to vote on the reports, having gone to New-York on Friday evening and thence bome. During his brief stay, however, he developed such an ardent love for the Academy as surprised himself, and he has gone away pledged to vote for the appropriations recommended.

The exciamation of Lord Paget, after watching the parade last Thursday evening, "You cught to send out 3,000 men a year from this institution," expresses in rather exaggerated form the conviction of many persons now staying at the Point. A preminent member of the Board of Visitors would be glad to have three or four times as many yearly appointments as are new made. He bewould thus be exerted through the country would bring, in practical results, a liberal return for the meany in vested by the Government. Upon their graduation, a number of cade is equal to the number of vacancies in the army should receive commissions, and the selections should be made according to standing. By thus appealing to the pride and ambition of the cadets, the standard of scholarship would be permanently raised. In this doubt as to what will be done with some of the 76 members of the present first class, the largest ever graduated It is not thought that any one will be "found," as the expression is; that is, found deficient, and it is stated that there are not 76 vacancies to be filled. There is n statute binding the Government to commission a cadet upon his graduation, but, as some one has said, mon haw is stronger than the statutes," and it would be hard to violate the unwritten obligation of precedents.

down over the mountains, and every one is anxious lest a hard shower should interfere with the parade. The Sunday parade, although a manifest necessity, and sanctifled as far as possible by the hymn-lunes which the band plays, has nevertheless just enough that is worldly about it to fascinate the religiously-inclined, and the entire colony, including, I believe, the endets themselves, is always sorry to lose it.

FAST TRAINS.

REDUCED RAILROAD TIME PROM THE SOUTH. WILMINGTON, N. C., June 10 .- Beginning June 10 the Great Atlantic Coast Line of Rallways via Macon, Wilmington, and Richmond reduces its passen-ger and mail schedule between Southern cities and New-York to the following indicated time:

From New-Orleans, 62 hours. From Mobile, 56 hours.

From Montgomery, 48 bours.

From Maesa, 40 hours.

From Angusta, 311e hours.

Freu Charleston, 3419 hours,

From Witnibugton, 24 bours. Arriving at New-York 7 a. m. daily, and thus affording

to its patrons an early mail delivery and a full day for RICHMOND, Va., June 10.-The Piedmont Air Line yesterday put into effect a fast until schedule, meating the time between New-Orleans and New-York in 60 hours, with double daily trains.

St. Louis, June 10.-The Toledo and Wabash

ranning time 35 hours.

The St. Loris, Iron Mountain and Scuthern Railroad shorten the time between St. Lans and Carveston and other points in Southern Texas by 12 hours. The Vandadia Eadboard will also stars a fast train on Menday mogning ever the Pennsylvania road, to arrive at New York in 34 hours and 25 minutes—the fastest time ever made going East.

CHICAGO, June 10,-The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Relirond, beginning this evening

CINCINNATI, June 10 .- The Panhandle and Pennsylvania Rairroads amounce a new schedule, beginning to dight, leaving Chelmoati at 7 p. in, and reaching New-York at the same hour the next night. This is the quickest time ever made between the two effects and is accomplished by omitting local stops. The Southern togals have also shortened their time, and will consect with that train here.

THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILEOAD SUITS. MOBILE, Ala., June 10.-In the Mobile and ONE LIFE LOST-INSURANCE IN FOREIGN COMPANIES. Ohio Hailroad Company's Intigation, Judges Bradley and Woods have made an order that the three subs for the Ketchum, W. B. Duncan, and the suit brought by the None of the employes of the firm are missing, and it is Swiss bondholders. The argument on the question of the Swiss bondholders. The argument on the question of the lieu claimed by Alexander Donean on the coupons of 1874 was concluded yesterday. The decision will be rendered on Monday. In reservince to the Tennesses branch of the litigation in Memphis, it has been adjudged that the European bondholders represented by Monan Brus, of New-York are entitled to protect their interests as parties detendant in the sun thought by the substitution bondholders, and an order has been entered there amending the record accordingly.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. FREDERICKSBURG, Va., June 10.—Musker Perry, a own age 16 years, left dead in the Episcopal Church to-day army prayer. Heart disease was the cause of death.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 10.—At the late Sulli-an Centry Sessions there were 16 indictments for prison of-tness. John Foster was sentenced to Clinton Prison for two cars for grand larceny. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 10.—The body of Char-y Kiernan, age 70, was found in the woods at Port Grauge siterlay. She was load while scatching for cowe, and thed om exhaustion and exposure.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Josephus Freeman (colored) has been received of an analong her and sentenced to 10 rears' impresentment. Wm. Green, a boy, has been convicted of manifolding her and sentenced to 10 months impresented. CINCINNATI, June 10.—Chas. Thompson, a private watchman at Wose's Theater, was shot and it is supposed mortally wounded last sight by John Wilson, the barchase rider, formerly with Robinson's Circas. Wilson successed in making

POUGHERRPSIS, N. Y., June 10 .- Andrew J. Val-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GEN. GRANT'S BRITISH TOUR. EDINBURGH, June 10, 1877.

The Scotsman states that the Lord Provost of Edinburgh has notified Gen. Grant, through the American Legation at London, of the desire of the corporation and citizens to make, in the event of Gen. Geant's visiting Edinburgh, public recognition of the high estimate they hold of his character and the services which he, as President, rendered the cause of general between the United States and Great Bfitain. A reply is

LONDON, June 10, 1877. The Mayor of Southampton has sent ex-President Grant an invitation to a municipal banquet.

THE SUEZ CANAL SHALLOWER.

MALTA, Saturday, June 9, 1877. A telegram from Port Said reports a reduction of water to 20 feet at the Mediterranean entrance of the Saes Canal, thus obstructing the passage of vessels of greater draught.

EGYPT AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE CANAL NOT ONLY NO BENEFIT, BUT AN INJURY TO EGYPT. WASHINGTON, June 10 .- It is stated in an official communication to the Department of State that the Sucz Canal, up to the close of last year, cost the Egyptian Government, in addition to the amount of

shares sold to the English Government, over \$71,000,000. about half of this sum being interest. This includes the cost of the fresh water caual from Cairo to Ismailia, and thence to Suez, for the use of the Suez Canal and the stations on its line, including the cities of Port Sald, Suez, and Ismailia. This enterprise, so useful to many nations, and especially to England, was one of the first causes of the present financial embarrassment of Egypt. Notwithstanding this great sperifice in the interests of commerce. Egypt to this time has received no benefit from this canal, Egypt to this time has received no benefit from this canal, but, on the contrary, has sustained constant loss. By the passage of all classes of vessels with their passengers and cargoes directly through the canal considerable commerce is lost to Egypt, and also a large business in freights and passengers, that would otherwise be transported from Alexandria to Suez on the Egyptian railways. It appears from a statement showing the navigation through the Suez Canal from Dec. I, 1867, to Dec. 31, 1875, that the entire number of vessels was 5,275—the largest numbers being 4,347 English, 292 Hahan, 168 Dutch, 140 Ottoman, 345 Austrian, 178 German, 48 Russians, 82 Spanish, and 10 American. Of the entire number of vessels, 4,466 were commercial steamers, and 1,107 postal steamers. The total number of passengers was 359,036.

M. GAMBETTA'S POLICY. Paris, June 10, 1877.

A banquet was given to M. Gambetta at speech in the course of which he declared that the Republicans must not think of any other means beyond moral resistance for resening France.

THE GREAT FRENCH RACE.

Pauls, June 10, 1877. The race for the Grand Prize of Paris took dace to-day. The weather was ususually fine, and an mense and brilliant crowd attended. The race was won by St. Christophe by two lengths; Jongleur second and Strachino third. Seven ran. The betting at the start was 50 to 1 against St. Christophe, 7 to 4 on Jongleur, and S to I against Struchino. The summary is as

Legrange's ch. f. St. Christophe, by Mortemer,

te Juigne's b. c. Jongieur, by Mars, out of thachild's br. c. Struchino, by Parmesan, out

· JAPANESE AFFAIRS.

YOKOHAMA, May 24 .- The condition of the othern provinces, the scope of the late rebellion, is not learly understood. All the important strategic positions are occupied by the imperial troops; nevertheless the rebels maintain irregular warfare among the mountains. The principal leaders, including Sciso, continue at larce. Skinnishes are frequent, but they are not understood to parts of the Empire, but they are not authenticated.

parts of the Empire, but they are not actionicated. According to the best authority, the difficulty in destroying the vestiges of the revolt is caused solely by the impracticable character of the disturbed country.

The United States ship Alert sailed not for Australia direct, as was supposed, but to warch for reported castways on some unrequested Pacific idend, the exact location of which is uchnown. These reports so long provident were at last so combatic that Admiral Reynolds resolved to dispute his strip to investigate. The nationality of the supposed supprecised people is unknown.

poined; he remains with his household and part of the Cabinest at Kieto.

A beat race, May 12, between the borges of the United States are an another Tennessee and the British frights Andsectors resulted in a defeat of the British crew, although the latter were favorites up to the moment of

darting.

The Japanese Government is making claborate pre-parations for the Paris Exposition.

CHINESE NOTES.

SHANGHAI, May 17 .- The famine continues in Shautang and Chil. The suffering increases, and there is no possible means of averting the death of hundreds of thousands from starvation.

All new ports conceded by the Chefoo Convention are

Famine and nestflence also prevail in Corea. Japan has again been appealed to for material and medical aid Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of Chili, narrowly escaped death on the 21st of April from an accidental explosion of shells at a military review near Trentsen. Six men were kuled and 40 wounded close beside him. John Pope Hennessey has been sworn in Governor of Hong Kong.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mexico, June 2.-Gen. Portirio Diaz was officially recognized by the German Empire as the Con-

LONDON, June 9 .- It is reported that Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, after the close of the session of Parliament, will proceed to the United States to prepare the begraphy of his father-in-haw, the late John Lethrop

OTTAWA. June 9 .- The following changes have taken place in the Dominion Cabinet: The Hou. Mr. Blake has been appointed President of the Council; the Hon. Mr. La Facome, Minister of Justice; and the Hon. Mr. Cauchon, Minister of Inland Revenue.

THE GALVESTON FIRE.

Galveston, June 10 .- It was not supposed that any lives were toot in the fire of Friday morning, out while workmen were removing the debris from Blum's block yesterday a headless and legless trunk was found. not probable that the identity of the deceased will ever be established.

The vanits and safes generally stood the test well, and in most instances their cortents were preserved without damage. Most of the burned out firms have arranged for resumption of business. There is a general determina-

tion to rebuild immediately.

The Firemen's Fued of San Francisco loses only The Friedrick From of San Chalcette cover of Section 18, 1825,000. The following are the losses to foreign insurance companies in addition to those telegraphed last might; London and Livergood and Grove, 505,000; Reger Williams of Providence, R. L. 85,600; Plant of of Honston, 82,500; Hamburg and Bromen, \$10,000; Lendon Assurance Corporation, \$17,500; Home of Celemburg, Ohio, \$7,500; St. Lonis Insurance Company, \$10,000. Traders

LOSS OF \$100,000 AT AUBURN.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 10 .- At 7 a. m. to-day a fire broke out in the ary-house of the Auburn Woolen condition.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The Grand Jury to-day brought in five inside tension, of which four are against Periol lat, Kimberly, Wajker, and carpender, and the other is supposed to be against Prayatic. These near are contractors who have been doing work for the county.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The Grand Jury to-day brought in five inside tensions of \$100,000, acarly 300,000 pounds of wood being destroyed. Work will have to be supposed for a month at least, thus throwing 300 superalives out of employment. The stock was fairly insured. The main building was uninjured.